Ⓐ

$2^{-1} =$

$5^{-1} =$

$10^{-1} =$

$\pi^{-1} =$

$\sqrt{2}^{-1} =$

$6^{-1} =$

Ⓑ

$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} =$

$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-1} =$

$\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-1} =$

$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{-1} =$

Ⓒ

$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-1} =$

$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1} =$

$\left(\frac{2}{17}\right)^{-1} =$

$\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^{-1} =$

Ⓓ

$4^{1/2} =$

$9^{1/2} =$

$16^{1/2} =$

$25^{1/2} =$

$8^{1/3} =$

$27^{1/3} =$

$64^{1/3} =$

$125^{1/3} =$

Ⓔ

$8^{2/3} =$

$16^{3/2} =$

$16^{3/4} =$

$125^{2/3} =$

Ⓕ

$\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{-3/2} =$

$8^{-2/3} =$

$\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{-3/2} =$

$\left(\frac{125}{27}\right)^{-2/3} =$

$\left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^{-3/2} =$

(G)

$\log_2(1) =$

$\log_2(2) =$

$\log_2(4) =$

$\log_2(8) =$

$\log_2(16) =$

$\log_2(32) =$

(H)

$\log_2(\frac{1}{2}) =$

$\log_2(\frac{1}{4}) =$

$\log_2(\frac{1}{8}) =$

$\log_2(\frac{1}{16}) =$

(J)

$\log_2(\sqrt[2]{2}) =$

$\log_2(\sqrt[3]{2}) =$

$\log_2(\sqrt[4]{2}) =$

(K)

$\log_2(\sqrt[3]{4}) =$

$\log_2(\sqrt[4]{8}) =$

$\log_2(\sqrt[5]{16}) =$

(L)

$\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{32}}\right) =$

$\log_2(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{16}}) =$

$\log_2(\sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{8}}) =$

$\log_3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{81}}\right) =$

$\log_5(\sqrt[2]{125}) =$

(I)

$\log_{10}(\frac{1}{1000})$, $\log_{10}(\frac{1}{100})$, $\log_{10}(\frac{1}{10})$, $\log_{10}(1)$, $\log_{10}(10)$, $\log_{10}(100)$, $\log_{10}(1,000)$

$\log_{10}(10^n) =$

Erase the "last" algebra on the left side of the equation by applying its inverse to the right side.

$x - 2 = e^{16}$

$x + 3 = \log_3(14)$

$5x = e^2 - 7$

$\frac{x}{7} = \log_e(3) + 2$

$e^x = e^2 - 3$

$\log_e(x) = 7e^2$

$e^x - 4 = 27$

$\log_e(x) + 2 = e^6 - 1$

$\frac{e^x}{6} = \log_e(3) - 5$

$7\log_e(x) = 14$

$e^{x+2} = 17$

$\log_e(4x) = e^2 + 3$

$e^{x+2} - 7 = 5$

$2\log_e(5x) = e + 7$

$e^{3x^2 - 17x + 2} - 4 = e^3$

$2\log_e(5x - 7) = e^2 + 1$

$5e^{17x-4} + 2 = 8\log_3(25) - 1$

$2\log_e(5 - 4x) + 17 = 3 - e^{16}$

$8e^{x+2} = 6$

Complete the following rules for log/exp ($a>0, a\neq 1$)

$a^x a^y =$

$\frac{a^x}{a^y} =$

$(a^x)^y =$

$a^0 =$

$\log_a(z) + \log_a(w) =$

$\log_a(z) - \log_a(w) =$

$z \log_a(w) =$

$\log_a(1) =$

$\log_a(a^x) =$

$a^{\log_a(x)} =$

$a^{-x} =$

If $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $a^{n/m} =$